



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/993,127	11/14/2001	Gyung-Yun Chwa	678-713 (P9688)	6212

28249 7590 02/09/2005

DILWORTH & BARRESE, LLP  
333 EARLE OVINGTON BLVD.  
UNIONDALE, NY 11553

EXAMINER
----------

CABECA, JOHN W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2173

DATE MAILED: 02/09/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	09/993,127	CHWA, GYUNG-YUN	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	O'Neal R Mistry	2173	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 November 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 6 and 9-14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 6 and 9-14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 14 November 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)    | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

This application has been examined.

Claims 6, 9-14 presented for examination.

#### ***Drawings***

The Examiner contends that the drawings submitted on 11/14/01 are acceptable for the examination proceedings.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 6, 9-11, 12-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers (US Patent Number 6,560,640) in view of Mintz (US Patent Number 6,250,930).

In regards to claim 6, Smethers discloses a system that allows a user to bookmark

web pages on a handheld device. The user programs the bookmark web pages manual and identifies a bookmark to a specific number. In addition, Smethers teaches selecting one of a plurality of bookmarks, wherein each bookmark includes a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) field for saving an address of an internet resource and a browser ID field for saving a browser ID of a browser capable of browsing the Internet resource having a unique protocol, and interpreting a browser ID of a selected bookmark (col. 3 lines 1-6 & col. 3 lines 34-44) [selecting one of a plurality of bookmarks available to the wireless client device; transmitting a compact request for the document or file represented by the selected bookmark from the wireless client device to an intermediate server; obtaining, from the intermediate server, a universal resource locator for the document or file represented by the selected bookmark;][a computer readable medium including computer program code for requesting a page on a remote server using a user interface of a wireless client device, one embodiment of the invention includes: computer program code for obtaining a compact bookmark identifier for a selected bookmarked page;] The examiner asserts when a user has launched a bookmark, the bookmark has a identifier, the identifier is a button key, when the key is pressed, it is used to point to the stored URL, which launches a document or file to be displayed to the browser. To further explain, the examiner interprets the bookmark identifier as the browser ID, because the browser ID in the application is used to launch the browser that corresponds to the

webpage. While in Smethers, the identifier of the bookmark is used to point to the URL that launches the browser for that specific saved bookmark. The bookmark can be a document or file. In conclusion, the browser ID and identifier of the bookmark are unique numbers that both point to the browser that launches the correct page from the Internet resource.

The difference between the claims and Smethers is the claim recites "launching a browser of the plurality of browsers corresponding to in the browser ID, the launched browser interpreting a URL of the selected bookmark, and accessing the Internet resource". Smethers allows a user to save bookmarks, and view web page on a handheld device, but does not allow a user to view two bookmarked pages at the same time. Mintz allows a user to launch a multiple browsers on a single screen, and allows the user access bookmarks.

Mintz teaches a system for allowing a user to view web-browsing information on the Internet on a single screen similar to that of Smethers. In addition, Mintz discloses launching a browser of the plurality of browsers corresponding to in the browser ID, the launched browser interpreting a URL of the selected bookmark, and accessing the Internet resource (col. 7 lines 58-65) [launching of multiple browsers that can be incorporated into a memo, message, survey, questionnaire or direct mail piece, all of which can be simultaneously displayed on a single screen. Currently, the e-Logic system permits about fifteen independent browsers to be simultaneously (rather than sequentially) displayed on a single

screen (while about fifty browsers can be simultaneously displayed on multiple screens). This allows for the simultaneous search, viewing and transmittal of multiple search engines, multiple web sites, bookmarks or any combination thereof.] The examiner asserts that the system allows the user to launch a plurality of browsers on a single screen, and each browser may view a web site, that is connected to the Internet. The examiner interprets that the prior art inherently states if a system has multiple browsers, each browser must have a unique number to allow the processor to send and retrieve information from that specific browser.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Smethers and Mintz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the launching of the browser taught by Smethers to include a launching of a plurality of browsers of Mintz, in order to obtain a system that allows the user to bookmark information of URL web pages, and allow the user to launch a plurality of browsers.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination because there is a need for improved approaches to enable a wireless client device to implement bookmarks, as taught by Smethers.

In regards to claim 12, Smethers teaches a system that allows a user to bookmark web pages on a handheld device. The user programs the bookmark web pages manually and identifies a bookmark to a specific number. In addition, Smethers teaches

activating a bookmark manager, wherein the bookmark manager is a program for reading out, analyzing, and storing bookmark information and mathematical function calls necessary for launching browsers, (col. 11 lines 58-62) [FIG. 4 is an exemplary screen shot 400 for a Keypad Bookmark Manager according to one embodiment of the invention. A user wishing to create, modify or delete bookmarks for a wireless client device (e.g., wireless client device 100 of FIG. 1) can access Keypad Bookmark Manager], assigning a bookmark file and allocating an ID corresponding to the selected browser in the assigned bookmark file, and inputting a URL of the Internet resource having the unique protocol in the assigned bookmark file. (col. 12 lines 1-6) [In the screen shot 400 for Keypad Bookmark Manager an iconic symbol 404 representing a "0" key shows that this key has been previously assigned to a location (e.g., document or web page address) having a specific URL 412. The specific URL in this example is: [http:// www.uplanet.bookmarks. smethers.com](http://www.uplanet.bookmarks.smethers.com)]. The examiner asserts when a user has launched a bookmark, the bookmark has a identifier, the identifier is a key, when the key is pressed, it is used to point to the stored URL, which launches a document or file to be displayed to the browser. To further explain, the examiner interprets the bookmark identifier as the browser ID because the browser ID in the application is used to launch the browser that corresponds to the webpage. While in Smethers, the identifier of the bookmark is used to point to the URL that launches the browser for that specific saved bookmark. The bookmark can be a document or file. In

conclusion, the browser ID and identifier of the bookmark are unique numbers that both point to the browser that launches the correct page from the Internet resource.

The difference between the claims and Smethers is the claim recites "selecting one of the plurality of browsers corresponding to the unique protocol".

Mintz teaches system for allowing a user to view multiple web-browsing browsers on the Internet on a single screen similar to that of Smethers. In addition, Mintz discloses selecting one of the plurality of browsers corresponding to the unique protocol (col. 7 line 54-58) [The e-Logic system and method of the present invention also allows for the selection and launching of multiple browsers]. The examiner asserts that if a system allows a plurality of browsers to be displayed, each browser can have a unique protocol to display the information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Smethers and Mintz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the launching a browser taught by Smethers to include a launching of a plurality of browser of Mintz, in order to obtain a system that allows the user to bookmark information of URL web pages, and allow the user to launch a plurality of browsers.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination because there is a need for improved approaches to enable a wireless client device to implement bookmarks, as taught by Smethers.

In regards to claim 13, Smethers in view of Mintz discloses the step of inputting a bookmark name in the assigned bookmark file after the URL inputting step (col. 12 lines 5-10, '640).

In regards to claim 14, Smethers teaches a system that allows a user to bookmark web pages on a handheld device. The user programs the bookmark web pages manually and identifies a bookmark to a specific number. In addition, Smethers teaches an apparatus for accessing the Internet using bookmarks in an Internet terminal capable of displaying bookmarks on a screen, comprising:

a memory for storing a bookmark frame including at least one browser, a bookmark manager, a browser ID field, and a URL field corresponding in 1:1 relation to the browser ID field, attempting the Internet access according to the URL field, wherein the corresponding browser is launched if a bookmark displayed on the screen is selected by a user. (col. 12 lines 11-16 & col. 3 lines 1-6) [With respect to key "1", the screen shot 400 show that the bookmark has a short name of "My Stocks" in field 420 and a URL of <http://www.uplanet.com/stocks.html/> in field 424. Keys "2" and "3" are also shown in the screen shot 400 has having been assigned in accordance with information in fields 436, 440, 452 and 456.] & [selecting one of a plurality of bookmarks available to the wireless client device; transmitting a compact request for the document or file represented by the selected bookmark from the wireless client device to an intermediate

server; obtaining, from the intermediate server, a universal resource locator for the document or file represented by the selected bookmark;]. The examiner asserts when a user has launched a bookmark that has been stored in memory, the bookmark has an identifier, the identifier is a key, when the key is pressed, it is used to point to the stored URL, which launches a document or file to be displayed to the browser. This is a 1 to 1 relationship between the URL and launching of a browser. To further explain, the examiner interprets the bookmark identifier as the browser ID because the browser ID in the application is used to launch the browser that corresponds the webpage. While in Smethers, the identifier of the bookmark is used to point to the URL that launches the browser for that specific saved bookmark. The bookmark can be a document or file. In conclusion, the browser ID and identifier of the bookmark are unique numbers that both point to the browser that launches the correct page from the Internet resource.

The difference between the claims and Smethers is the claim recites " a controller for automatically launching a corresponding browser in accordance with a browser ID field of the selected bookmark". Smethers teaches a bookmark that allows a user to set a unique number, and a single URL to the bookmark, but does not teach of a system that allows multiple browsers to be displayed.

Mintz teaches system for allowing a user to view multiple web-browsing browsers on the Internet on a single screen similar to that of Smethers. In addition, Mintz discloses a controller for automatically launching a corresponding browser in accordance with a browser ID field of the selected bookmark and attempting the Internet

access according to the URL field, wherein the corresponding browser is launched if a bookmark displayed on the screen is selected by a user (col. 7 lines 58-65) [launching of multiple browsers that can be incorporated into a memo, message, survey, questionnaire or direct mail piece, all of which can be simultaneously displayed on a single screen. Currently, the e-Logic system permits about fifteen independent browsers to be simultaneously (rather than sequentially) displayed on a single screen (while about fifty browsers can be simultaneously displayed on multiple screens). This allows for the simultaneous search, viewing and transmittal of multiple search engines, multiple web sites, bookmarks or any combination thereof.] The examiner asserts that if multiple web browsers are displayed on the system, each browser must have a unique number because this way the processor knows where the information is going to be distributed to which browser. Furthermore, with the combination with Smethers, the system allows a user to set a URL to a bookmark, and allows the user to view the bookmark on a unique browser, and permit a plurality of browser to be launched.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Smethers and Mintz before him at the time the invention was made, to modify the launching of a browser as taught by Smethers to include a launching of a plurality of browsers of Mintz, in order to obtain a system that allows the user to bookmark information of URL web pages, and allow the user to launch a plurality of

browsers.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination because there is a need for improved approaches to enable a wireless client device to implement bookmarks, as taught by Smethers.

Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smethers (US Patent Number 6,560,640) in view of Mintz (US Patent Number 6,250,930).

In regards to claim 9-11, the difference between the claims and the Smethers in view of Mintz is that the claims recites, (claim 9) "the browser ID field is 8 bits", and (claim 10) "the URL field is 64 bits". However, it is notoriously well known to one of the ordinary skill in the art that a browser id and Uniform Resource Locator (hereafter referred to as, URL) field must contain any number of bits, or can have a preset number of bits (i.e. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 128... bits).

Inherently, a browser id and URL field must contain a certain bit size. For example, Smethers states that a Bookmark ID "is preferably two bytes in size" (col. 12 line 42). Although not explicitly stated, it is implicitly implied the bit size can be set for any value.

The examiner takes OFFICIAL NOTICE of this teaching further, the applicant's disclosure fails to provided an explanation that setting the browser field to be 8 bits and URL field to be 64 bits overcomes any deficiency in the prior art, or any stated purpose.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the bit size of Smethers to alter the browser identifier and URL field.

The modification would have been obvious because one of the ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a large number of bits to represent plurality of different browsers or programs. For example, having a 4 bits could represent 16 different programs and browser by bits 0000 equal to use Microsoft Word™, bits 0001 equal to use Microsoft Works™, bits 0010 equal to use of Microsoft Explorer™, etc. The bit size of URL field could also increase and decrease depending on the length of the URL. So, one of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to change the browser identifier and URL field.

In regard to claim 11, The difference between the claims and Smethers in view of Mintz is the claim recites, " the URL filed is a string with null termination". However, it is notoriously well known to one of the ordinary skill in the art that a URL field is a string with null termination.

The examiner takes OFFICAL NOTICE of the teachings of a URL fields or any string related fields that must end with a termination after a set of characters. It is important for strings to end with a termination, which can be any type of termination character, i.e. null sign, pound sign, or asterisk symbol, for the logic encoded in an information handling system, so that system is able to determine the ending of the set of characters in a string field. After determining the termination character, the system has

the ability to perform its function by concatenating string, and provide the set of characters in an operation.

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the URL string of Smethers to include a null character to any termination character.

The modification would have obvious because one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use a different character or even the null sign as a termination character at the end of string, because a termination character is required.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 6, 9-14 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

The applicant argues that Smethers does not describe "a method of internet access in an Internet terminal having a plurality of browsers, each browser having a corresponding browser ID (identifier)". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Smethers disclosed a handheld device that has the ability to access the Internet, and allows a user to choose the type of browsers to open within the bookmark menu. In addition, Smethers allows the user to view a document or a file (col. 12 lines 45-50) [FIG. 4, the proxy server device retrieves the bookmark associated with the "0" key (i.e., [http:// www.uplanet.bookmarks.com/smethers.html](http://www.uplanet.bookmarks.com/smethers.html) and forwards a request for the page identified by the retrieved URL. The information server containing that document responds to the request and forwards the requested

document or file to the wireless client device. In this example, the retrieved URL happens to address a HDML file residing on the proxy server device.]. The examiner interprets that the identifier in Smethers is the unique key button the handheld device because the user saves the bookmark to unique key, the bookmarks save a URL, and the browser is launched from the unique key. The browser is dependent on the URL, so if the URL points to a document, file, or webpage, the browser must invoke that protocol. Furthermore, the unique key or bookmark identifier is unique, and only launches that browser for that URL.

The applicant argues that Smethers does not describe "a bookmark frame generating method, the bookmark frame enabling a launch of one of a plurality of browsers capable of browsing an Internet resource having a unique protocol" and "launching a browser of the plurality of browsers corresponding to the browser ID, the launched browser interpreting a URL of the selected bookmark, and accessing the Internet resource". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Smethers disclosed a method of activating a browser to be displayed by the user holding a key on the handheld device. The key button on a the handheld device allows the user to active a bookmark (Figure 6 items 616, 620), which then allows the handheld to obtain a URL (Figure 6 item 624). When the URL information is received by the handled, depending on the type of file or protocol of the file, the handheld displays the bookmarked document or file on the screen. (Figure 7 item 710). Smethers lacks the ability of being able to launch a plurality of browsers, but Mintz has the capability. Mintz discloses a system that allows a

plurality of web browsers to be display on a single screen (col. 7 lines 57-65). Within each browser, the user may view different Internet information, which inherently shows that each browser has some form of unique number. The browser must have this number because it allows the processor to direct information to that specific browser, which allows different browsers to view different information from other browsers.

The applicant argues that Smethers does not describe "selecting one of a plurality of bookmarks, wherein each bookmark includes a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) field for saving an address of an Internet resource and a browser ID field for saving a browser ID of a browser capable of browsing the Internet resource having a unique protocol". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Smethers disclosed that the user may select a key on the portable device, which in turn, activates a bookmark, that is connected to a URL (Figure 6). In addition, Smethers allows the user to configure keys on the handheld device to create bookmarks, and save the URL's to each of the keys (Figure 4).

The applicant argues that Smethers does not describe, "selecting one of the plurality of browsers corresponding to the unique protocol". The examiner respectfully disagrees. In the specification of application, the applicant states "To access the Internet in an Internet terminal having a plurality of browsers and using bookmarks, the bookmarks are displayed for a user to select one. The browser ID of a selected bookmark is interpreted. In accordance with the browser ID, a browser is automatically launched, the URL of the selected bookmark is interpreted, and the Internet is accessed. Paragraph 13". The examiner interprets that Smethers disclosed a system

that allows the user to view a browser, which contains a plurality of protocols. When the user is viewing a HTML page the HTML browser is utilized, or when the user is viewing a HDML page, a HDML browser is utilized. In conclusion, after reviewing the specification the examiner determines that the applicant even though may have a plurality of browsers on a single terminal, only launches a single browser that is being viewed, which is equivalent to Smether that allows a user to view a plurality protocols of a browser, and a plurality of bookmarks, before pressing a key on the handheld device as illustrated in Figure 4 (col. 6 lines 45-50 & col. 8 lines 5-10) [wireless client device 100 uses HDTP over UDP. The wireless client device 100 operates a Handheld Device Markup Language (HDML) browser (also known as a micro-browser).] & [A user of the wireless client device is able to utilize the bookmark features to gain rapid and easy access to previously bookmarked locations (e.g., remote information servers) or documents thereon. A bookmark is a shortcut feature that allows a user to access a remote location or document identified by a uniform resource locator (URL) without]. Smethers states that a browser has a plurality of protocols with in the browser, but does not state that a plurality of browsers may be displayed on a single screen. Mintz contains a system that allows for a multiple browser to be launched and displayed on a single screen (col. 7 lines 57-68). Within each browser, the user may view different Internet information, which inherently shows that each browser has some form of unique number. The browser must have this number because it allows the

processor to direct information to that specific browser, which allows different browsers to view different information from other browsers. The examiner takes the combination of Smethers and Mintz as a whole, and states that it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the arts the combination of Smethers and Mintz allows a user to select a multiple browsers that can have their own protocol to be displayed on a single screen.

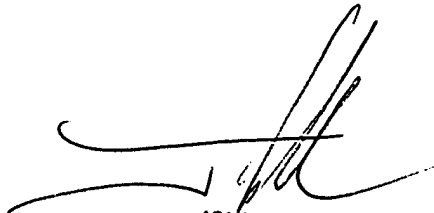
### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to O'Neal R Mistry whose telephone number is (571) 272-4052. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am - 6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John W Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

O'Neal Mistry  
Assistant Patent Examiner  
Art Unit 2173



JOHN CABECA  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

Application/Control Number: 09/993,127

Page 18

Art Unit: 2173

[o'neal.mistry@uspto.gov](mailto:o'neal.mistry@uspto.gov)